No. 107.—No. 16,996.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING. APRIL 7, 1907.*

FIVE CENTS.

WHITE'S ART THINGS BRING LARGE SUMS

the Collection.

OVER \$125,000 IS REALIZED

In Three Hours Goods to the Amount of \$77,985.50 Were Sold.

SUPERB TAPESTRIES MANY

Fine Old Leyniers Web Knocked Down for \$10,500-David Belasco

is a Purchaser.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, April 6.- There was no place for a poor man at the final day's sale of the Stanford White collection today, when tapestries were going at \$10,000 and people were writing checks in three high figures for carved Caen stone mantelpieces. In three hours goods to the amount of \$77 .-985.50 were knocked down under the pencil of Mr. Kirby, auctioneer of the American Art Association, and this brought the total for the entire sale up to \$125,804.50.

After noon Monday, when the drays have left the White mansion with the last portable pieces of the famous collection, masons and decorators will come with their scaffoldings to take down from the ceilings piece by piece ancient mural paintings and to pry from the walls bits of old tiling and worn marble bas-reliefs.

Yesterday for the first time at the sale the voice of the auctioneer assumed a coaxprice was named within half a minute's time, but when the course of the sale led Mr. Kirby around to the music room and long dining room, hung with faded tapestries of past centuries, even those with fat purses balked. Pain was reflected in the accents of the auctioneer when the first bid was put at \$1,000.

"I am not sure that I heard that bid," said Mr. Kirby. "I really did not want to near it. Now, ladles and gentlemen let near it. Now, ladles and gentlemen, let me take you into my confidence. This tapestry here, the great allegorical picture of commerce, is unique. There has never been offered at a private sale in America a piece of tapestry to equal this one. I have it from G. L. Hunter of Harvard, himself a great student of tapes-tries, that the lowest cash estimate of the value of this piece is \$25,000.
"Did I hear somebody say \$5,000? Why, at the recent Marquand sale of tapestries

a piece about half as large as this and not nearly so fine brought \$15,000, and that— Ah, this gentleman says \$9,000. That is a fair approach to the ideal, but still an approach

As Mr. Kirby spoke in a tremulous minor he swept his hand in the direc-tion of the great carpet picture. There Mercury, in a winged cap and a red scarf, slipped gently down from the clouds over head of a ruminative camel and smiled out at the crowd of women in furs and silks and correctly garbed men, just as he had smiled at the ruff-necked courtlers of some French king two hundred years ago. He even smiled at Mr. Kirby.

Sold for \$10,500.

After many long pauses and much argument on the part of the auctioneer the fine old Leyniers web went for \$19,500. George C. Whaley was the man who signed the cord for the purchase. Mr. Whaley, it was learned, was acting for some unnamed pur-

A sixteenth century English tapestry, blue and faint brown, upon which rode a shoddy paladin in full battle array, was purchased by an agent at \$675. A Renaissance Flemish piece, depicting the victory of an absurdly Dutch Roman general over a horde of typically Dutch Gauls, was knocked down for \$1,825 to T. Jefferson Coolidge, jr., of Boston. Then A. Pinchot bought in a smaller Flemish piece for \$525. On the west wall of the dining room there hung a great red Italian Renaissance tapes glowing with live colors despite its many years. Three smaller panels of the same design hung by its side. The main web, said Mr. Kirby, was the largest specimen of this particular variety of Italian weaving outside of the Gobelin tapestry museum. C. I. Hudson bought the larger pleture for \$5.100. An agent took one of the pendants for \$3,600; W. I. Walters fa-vored the second and paid \$3,200 for his choice; Col. S. P. Colt bought the third

An Old Marriage Chest.

Before the tapestries went under the hammer the purchasers were crowded into the art gallery and into the little hall outside to make their blds on several objects of art which were either too heavy to be moved down stairs or which were set into the walls and wainscoting. There were an elaborately carved old Portuguese marriage chest which resembled more a sarcophingus, a Dutch marriage chest, squat and pot-bellied, a refectory table from some monastery, a portentious Spanish carving, all gilt and fat-legged cupids. Mr. Belasco bought the refectory table for \$550, and he also paid \$520 for a strange heraldic device in convoluted copper, which might do nicely illuminate and hang outside of a theater, but which could not possibly serve in any part of a modest household's economy.

The great carved and gilded doorway.

with fron gates, all of a quaint Spanish magnificence, which gives entrance from the hallway into the art gallery, was bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for \$1,100. Douglas Handy, representing the Princeton Club, which is shortly to occupy the White residence, bid highest for the great carved stone fireplace and over man-tel that stands at the end of the hall ap-proaching to the art gallery, \$1,110 being who could not explain his presence on the

Hanging on the windows where the light could strike through were seven panels of illuminated glass, relics of some forgotten workshop of the fifteenth century. They were all glowing with purple griffins and golden glories and delicate vine scrolls. One agent, who represented an unknown buyer, saved the ancient clotheshorses with the grotesque faces from looking longer out upon the clothes lines and ash barrels of prosaic New York by taking the whole lot of glass panels at fancy figures.

A Polychrome Ceiling.

No one but a connoisseur could see value in the Moslem tiles which Mr. White had collected and set into the walls about the entrance to the art gallery. There were several hundred of them, glued and plastered into their original designs. Mr. Kir-

chasers were invited down stairs to the dining room and directed just how to crane their necks in order that they might take in the beauties of the Italian renaissance polychrome ceiling. A polychrome ceiling is one that is fretted across by heavy moldings thick as the girders of a bridge, in the BKING LAKE SUMS

ings thick as the girders of a bridge, in the interstices of which there are faded oil paintings of the Virgin being crowned on thick clouds, while the four evangelists, each in his heavy stall of tarnished molding, look on and write madly of the proceedings. Howard Greenly bought it as it hung for \$3,100. It will cost him \$300 to have the polychrome ceiling taken down. have the polychrome ceiling taken down. The last article on the bill of sale was the big bronze Japanese lantern with the Tokugawa crest set in the green metal, that stands across the street from the White residence in Gramercy Park. The auction crowd did not adjourn into the open air, but stood and took in the merits of the lantern from the windows of the parlor while the auctioneer hoisted the bids.

DEFUNCT BANK OF AMERICA.

Charged Depository Was Systemati-· cally Looted in Quick Time.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- In the trial of former Judge Abner Smith and other officials of he defunct Bank of America, before Judge Minckney in the criminal court, Clarence S. Darrow testified today that the bank was 'looted" by F. E. Creelman and Abner Smith, within ten days from the date the institution opened for business. Mr. Darrow also testified to having warned Jerome V Pierce against Smith and Creelman and of his having demanded that Smith be forced out of the bank. He also stated that he had told Smith personally "to get

out" and that Smith had refused to do so. Mr. Darrow told how he had at first contemplated purchasing \$25,000 worth of the bank's stock, but that after an examination of the subscription list he had changed his mind and invested only \$7,500. He testifled that the law firm with which he was connected had also bought some of the stock and that he had a personal deposit account of \$3,500 in the bank at the time of the failure, while his firm had a deposit account of \$2,500. Mr. Darrow also told of his refusal to serve as a director of the bank or to act as its attorney, although evidence, but an objection was made by the the institution.

Mr. Darrow testified just before the failure of the bank he had drawn up a report which contained the result of an examination of the bank's affairs. The report also made reference to some of the officials of the institution. An attempt was made to-day by the state to introduce this report as evidence, bu an objection was made by the defense. Judge Pinckney announced that ing and cajoling note. In the first two days he would decide Monday whether or not the report should be admitted as evidence. David S. Lamsden, trustee of the estate of the defunct F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing Company, preceded Mr. Dar-row on the stand. The state sought to show by Lamsden that Creelman's financial condition had been such that Creelman could not meet the obligations contracted in connection with the Bank of America. Mr. on the grand Gobelin tapestry that hung claims filed against the Creelman estate across the north wall of the music room | was \$1,250,000 and that the estate would be unable to pay more than 6 per cent on the claims filed. He also stated that there were claims aggregating \$500,000 which had

ALLEGED ILLEGAL REBATES. Great Northern Found Guilty, Accord-

ing to Stipulation. MINNEAPOLIS. Minn., April 6.-Agree- Crisis of the Last Three Months More ing to a stipulation of facts as to fifteen counts involving illegal rebates, the Great Northern railroad was today found guilty and was fined \$15,000 by Judge Page Morris in the federal district court. This handling of the case, it is stated, is to facilitate an appeal by the railroad. The appeal is to be based on the question as to whether it is possible to bring a prosecution under the Elkins law on charges which the road alleges are covered in the

new Hepburn law.
With the appeal in view, both sides stipulate that the fine imposed should in no way be construed as a precedent in other cases. Rebate cases against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road were taken up by the court after the disposition of the Great Northern matter.

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN'S CASE.

Incident Treated by Swedish Newspapers With Ridicule.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 6.- The American minister, Mr. Graves, in a letter to the newspapers, published today, explains that he declined to present Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen of New York to King the possible dangers to the country in the Oscar because there was no evidence that President's determination to center powe she had any royal invitation or proper credentials.

The Swedish newspapers treat the incldent with ridicule.

of Adolph von Claussen, a retired mer-chant of New York, recently complained to ous and satisfied with less profits but sur the State Department at Washington that Minister Graves had refused to present her at the court of King Oscar. The minister in reply sent to the State Department the the other role, as in the Panama canal an letters Mrs. von Claussen wrote to him on

the subject.
Mrs. von Claussen, who is one of the heirs of the Byrnes estate, assumed her maiden name after obtaining a divorce from her husband, William Francis

BLACK HAND AT HAVANA.

Threatening Letters Received by Leading Editors.

HAVANA, April 6.- The editors of important papers here, including the Amercan edition of the Post, have recently been receiving letters threatening them with death if they do not cease publishing Black Hand Society stories. The letters are signed "The Sister Society." Secret service officers lately have arrested several members of the Black Hand Society

who have been terrorizing merchants. ROYALTY AT TOULON.

British Sovereign En Route to Cartagena to Visit Alfonso.

TOULON, France, April 6.-Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived here today and went on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The police arrested vessel, was detained on suspicion of being an anarchist.

King Edward, who arrived her last night from Biarritz, delayed the departure of the royal yacht in order to visit the battleship Iena, upon which the explosion of March 3 caused the loss of about 120 men. His majesty expressed the sincere sym-pathy of himself and Great Britain with the French navy in this disaster. King Edward then went on board the Victoria and Albert and the royal yacht sailed for

Died in a Hospital in This City.

Edna Miller, wife of Mr. George P. Miller, the wealthy fruit grower of Romney, W.



STUDY IN FINANCE OF TWO NATIONS

Financial Authority Discusses Wall Street and Roosevelt.

SOME FRENCH PRECEDENTS

Than Adventure.

"CHAMPION OF THE CLAMORISTS"

An Explanation of How the President's Policy of Inquisition Has Aroused Such Great Alarm.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, April 6.-The Gaulois requested a high financial personage in France to ention in Wall street. His analysis the Gaulois calls a little psychological study of two Alexandria Affairs..... performance to obscure his perception of in himself at Washington.

The analyst describes Americans a in the first phase of capitalists, full o the ambition of men of action. The Mrs. von Claussen, who is the daughter French are in a second phase of that exis ones. The French are so thoroughly of thi character, he says, that when they attemp in the Transvaal, they are sure to bitterl regret it. In their own role they are an tipodal to the Americans. However, the have acquired a formidable collectivity which today constituted the only demon stration of force of which France appeare

"Collection of Adventurers."

adventurers, in the better sense of the In the Stores..... word. At present America is composed of people of many nations, who were obliged to furnish the first proof of energy in quit- THE FIRST SECRETARY. BY DEMETRA ting their own country three centuries ago to seek religious liberty, two centuries ago political liberty and today individual liberty. It is this liberty that President Roosevelt thinks it is his duty to restrain. President Roosevelt, the writer says, may be a poor judge of the economic and financial interests of his country. Although raised in New York, and despite his almost feverish activity, he never made the slightest attempt to partake in finaancial, industrial or commercial life.

Living amid financiers, merchants and men of industry, he was rebellious to these surroundings, from which he turned aside to devote himself with ardor to arms and poli-

The Crowd's Candidate.

The writer says it was the bewilderment of his party when Roosevelt became President, they having made him Vice President in the hope of never hearing him talk more Once in the presidency he set out to make himself the crowd's candidate and the champion of the clamorists against capital, and he has succeeded to the full. His policy of inquisition not attracting great attention; when it was directed solely against the trusts, was turned on the railroads and thus aroused alarm among the great numbers of shareholders who were unable to follow minutely the affairs of the companies they owned. It is necessary to see in the crisis of the last three months more than financial adventure. It is rather the end of a state of things not unlike in many

gated by President Roosevelt, the writer says: "With consummate artfulness, which many would call imprudence, President Roosevelt encouraged local legislation to provoke simultaneously throughout the country the same attacks, till he saw refractory feudalism submit, preferring the federal yoke to the vexatious legislation of the states."

GRAFT IN PANAMA.

President Promises That Complaints Shall Be Looked Into.

The President has taken up the com plaints affecting the commissary department on the Isthmus of Panama that have come to him as the result of recent visits of members of Congress to that place. He has assured his callers that the allegations affecting graft in that department, and other complaints, shall be looked into promptly, and if conditions there are found to be as alleged they will be set right.

THE STAR TODAY.

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Various Ministries Intend to Take Severe Measures.

WANT NO TRADES UNIONS

State Employes Will Not Be Allowed to Join Them.

PREPARATIONSOFTHEMILITARY

Made Ready to Carry the Foreign Mails.

PARIS. April 6.—The various ministries intend to take severe measures against the authors of the violent manifesto of March 30, vilifying the action of the government. 30, vilifying the action of the government matter under advisement, there has in refusing permission to the state employes no feeling against the President and it is today and their dismissal from the service

Premier Clemenceau has sent a letter to the schoolmasters announcing that state The Jane Moseley Sighted Off Cape officials cannot belong to the revolutionary confederation of labor, but that the bill now before parliament will permit the formation of unions among themselves, for the protection of their interests.

Government Not to Be Caught.

The government, fearing that the federation of labor may make some demonstration in sympathy with the state employes along the same lines as the recent strike of the electricians of Paris, does not intend to be caught napping. It accordingly lice authorities in every quarter of the city may obtain military assistance at any hour, should occasion arise, by simply telephoning to the nearest barracks. The leaders of the federation of labor,

having learned a lesson from the number of arrests made on May 1 of last year, are preserving the strictest secrecy regarding May 1, but on some other day, which will not be made known until a few hours be-

Torpedo Boats Active.

Corsican and Algerian mails in the event | the firms at \$300,000. of the outbreak of the threatened seamen's strike.

STRIKE AT LORAIN. Steel Plant to Shut Down-8,000 Men Idle.

LORAIN, Ohio, April 6.-Notices were

posted at the mills of the United States Steel Corporation ere today that the plant would be shut down for two weeks for repairs, beginning tonight. This will affect about 8,000 men. It is said that most of the employes of the great

steel plant are union men. The enforced idleness of so many men at this time may have an effect upon the strike at the shipyards. That the city authorities think so is shown by an order of Mayor King to Capt. Gove

of Company B to keep his company at the armory under arms until further orders. Later in the day a crowd of strikers at-empted to hold up a wagon carrying a load

the report to the effect that no further strike benefits were being received by the

PEARRE PLEASED.

Maryland Representative Dilates Upon Party Harmony.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 6.-Represen tative Pearre returned from Baltimore yesterday afternoon, where he had attended meeting of the state central committee of the republican party, the principal business of which at this meeting was to elect the officers of the state central committee for the regular term. He seemed to be very much pleased with the large attendance of the members of the state central committee and with the fine spirit of harmony and deep interest in the party's success which seemed to animate its whole membership. He said that harmony marked the proceedings from beginning to end, and that while the members of the committee from the five counties of the sixth district of Maryland were, with the exception of one member, a unit in favor of the continuance of Mr. Hanna as chairman of the committee, they voted unanimously for Mr. Parran after Mr. Hanna refused to allow his name to go before the committee as a candidate for the chairmanship.

Mr. Pearre said that the members of the committee from the sixth district were very much pleased to be able to bring back with them the secretaryship of the committee in the person of Mr. Irvine R. Dickey. There was no contest, but a harmonious and determined purpose upon the part of all, first to win the city and then to get ready for the selection of a candidate for governor and members of the legislature by putting the strongest and best equipped and most eligible men forward for these places. He said that indications point most favorably to the success of Mr. Timanus and the rest of the republican nominees on the municipal ticket in Baltimore city. He said that there is a growing demand hroughout the state for fair and uncor rupted elections, and that a republican leg islature, if elected, with a republican gov-ernor, would certainly improve the election and registration laws of the state and add to them the long-sought and much-needed corrupt practices act, modeled after the best laws of this kind in many of the states of

CHICAGO POSTMASTER.

D. A. Campbell Appointed by the President Yesterday.

Mr. D. D. Campbell's appointment as postnaster at Chicago was announced late yesterday afternoon. The following statement from the White House accompanied the an-

"Mr. Campbell was recommended by the predecessor, Mr. Busse, as the best man he knew of to take his place, and he requested that the appointment be made immediately, in view of the fact that his (Mr. Busse's) inauguration as mayor was to occur so shortly and that in his judgment there should not be a day's delay in getting in his successor, so as to avoid any disloca-tion in the work of the post office.

GUARD DUTY FOR ROOSEVELT. Troops Ordered to Indianapolis to Do Him Honor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.-Word was received here today that three battalions of United States infantry have been ordered here for duty on Memorial day, when President Roosevelt will make the address at the Gen. Lawton monument unveiling. One battalion will come from Fort Wayne, Mich., one from Fort Thomas, Ky., and the third from Fort Sheridan, Ill. The troops will do guard duty and act as escort to the President during his stay in this city. It is understood that the request for Torpedo Boats at Toulon Are Being the troops was made by Congressman Overstreet, but with what object in view can-

not be divined. There has been some controversy over the President coming, but wholly on account of what the Grand Army veterans have construed as an attempt to supplant the usual ceremonies with those of the Lawton monuregarded as strange that he should have to form trades unions, which was placarded an array of United States regulars here to throughout the city. They were examined act as guard and escort on the occasion of

STEAMBOAT IN DISTRESS.

Henlopen. NEW YORK, April 6 .- Officers of the

steamer Sarnia, which arrived today from West Indian ports, reported sighting the sidewheel steamer Jane Moseley about sixty miles off Cape Henlopen yesterday flying signals of distress and requesting to be towed. The captain of the Sarnia put his steamer alongside the Jane Moseley and prepared to pass a towline when, without explanation, the Moseley steamed away.

The sidewheel steamer Jane Moselev which was reported as having been flying signals of distress off Cape Henlopen yes-terday, left here Thursday morning last for Baltimore to receive a general overhauling preparatory to resuming her regular busiof carrying summer excursionists from this city down the Potomac river.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The side-wheel steamer Jane Moseley arrived here today from Washington, D. C., to receive the particular city. It will depend mainly a general overhauling at a local shipyard. night who could explain the action of the captain in steaming away from a steamer their plans, but it is understood that if that had gone to the steamboat's assistthere is a general strike it will not occur ance in response to distress signals while off the Delaware capes.

\$300,000 Fire in Gotham. NEW YORK, April 6.-Fire practically

destroyed the six-story building occupied Toulon, April 6.-All the torpedo boat de-by the Ragus Tea, Coffee and Spice Comstroyers here show signs of activity and the pany and the Union Pacific Tea Company squadron has been ordered to hold itself at Washington and Laight streets today. in readiness to go to Marseille to carry the The loss is estimated by the members of

> Lasker and Marshall Meet. NEW YORK, April 6.-The fifteenth game of the championship chess match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Frank J. Marshall was begun in this city today and was adjourned after thirty-one moves. It

will be resumed tomorrow.

Americus Throws Shad Link. Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.-Americus Gus Schoenlein, the local wrestling pride) was victorious over Shad Link, the local heavyweight, in a finish wrestling match tonight at the Academy of Music by win-ning two out of three falls.

Y. M. C. A. Team Defeated. necial Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6 .- The Belvelere basket ball team defeated the team of the Washington Y. M. C. A. tonight by 32 to 17. Despite the large score rolled up by the local boys the game was bitterly contested from beginning to end by the refused to halt a volley of stones and clubs was thrown at him. The driver drew a revolver and the strikers retreated. President volver and the strikers retreated. President either team, the majority of the scoring several weeks to come. The tenor of the compelled to answer them, and this indicates a busy White House force for volver and the strikers retreated. President ing in the second half. There was a answers the President on political affairs.

CITY AND STATE

The British Ambassador Dise cusses Their Relationship.

WORK OF THREE CLASSES

Certain Functions Which Are Vital and Indispensable.

PUBLIC SPIRIT AND CIVIC DUTY

Two Things Necessarily Essential to Good Municipal Government, He

Declares to Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, after spending a busy day in Chicago, attending luncheons and visiting a score of large commercial and industrial establishments, tonight was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Commercial Club at the Auditorium Hotel. There were 175 prominent business and professional men about the board. Red, white and blue, in the form of St. Andrews' cross, faced from one end of the hall the red, white and blue of the stars and stripes at the other. Ambassador Bryce was the only speaker

Mr. Bryce said: Three Classes of Municipal Work.

during the evening. His topic was "The

Modern City in Relation to the State."

"What are the functions of a proper ity government, and what kind of work ought it to undertake for the benefit of he community?

"Municipal work seems to fall into three classes. There are certain functions which are vital and indispensable, because the individual citizen living in a very large community cannot do them for himself or herself. They must be done by an organization which covers the whole city. One of these is the maintenance of public safety-that is to say, the police. Among other functions are drainage, street paving and cleaning, the care of public health and making of sanitary regulations, and general building regulations and protection from fire.

"A second class of municipal functions covers those which might possibly be lef either to individuals or to large corporations-what we call in England 'public companies.' Such are the provisions of water; the provisions of light, whether of gas or electricity; street railways; the telephone and the provision and regulation of markets. There is also the care of the poor and public education.

Stage of Experiment.

A third class of municipal activities covers matters which may or may not be given to a local authority and which in Britain are in a few places only undertaken by such authorities. One of these is the provision of public lodging houses, of public baths and wash houses and of dwellings for the laboring classes. What has been done in this direction is still in the stage of experiment, and opinion is not set fixed as to the desirability of making this a part of

Much depends on whether the particular

work to be done is in the nature of a mo-nopoly. For instance, the supply of water is almost of necessity a monopoly. You cannot have a number of water companies undertaking to supply each citizen by their own pipes. Still less can you have rival street railway companies laying down their rails in the same streets because there would not be room. This must be a mat-ter either taken over by the city or handed over to one corporation, which would become a monopolist, at least for one particular part of the city. And the same thing is true of lighting. Now, where there is a strong monopoly, it is strongly urged in England that the profits which a monopoly may earn and the increased value which the growth of a city gives to such a monopoly as that of street transportation ought to belong to the public.

Sense of Civic Duty. The financial results of some branches of municipal work are much disputed, and to present general conclusions on the subject would be at this moment premature. This much, however, may be said. It is a pre-condition to the giving to a municipal authority of any control over public work and public utilities which are not necessarily involved in the varying existence of that municipal authority that the authority itself should be honest and capable-that is to say, that the administrators should on the public spirit of the citizens and the sense of civic duty which animates them. If there is a lively sense of public duty and of the responsibility of each individual citizen for the good government of the community if he community. of the community, if he gives an honest vote based on his judgment of the character of the candidates, if he watches the conduct of those who administer on its be-half and calls them to strict account for any misdoings, it will obviously be safe to intrust to the municipality functions which otherwise it might be desirable to withhold.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

President Urged to Stand for Renomination.

President Roosevelt has received hundreds of letters and telegrams from his friends throughout the country assuring him that his warning as to the machinations of his political enemies, as outlined in the alleged political conspiracy backed by \$5,000,000, has been carefully received and noted. He is informed that the loyal will be on the watch and will smash every attempt to divert delegates to the next national convention from rightfully disposed candidates.

An interesting feature of most of the let-

ters, however, is that the President is

urged to permit his name to go before the

urged to permit his name to go before the next convention and not take the chances of securing a man known to be favorable to his public policies. Many of the writers tell the President that regardless of what he may do or say he will be nominated by the convention and that he might as well make up his mind that he is to be the republican nominee. The writers regard this as the only safe thing to do and they will not hear to anything else. As a large number of these letters are from personal friends and warm admirers the President will be compelled to answer them, and this

Special Dispatch to The Star. CUMBERLAND, Md., April 6.-Mrs.